

TERMS.

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From the Lexington Intelligencer of the 14th inst.
MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We had hoped that the speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, delivered on Monday last, would have been written out for the press. We have been disappointed, however, in this, and must content ourselves, and our readers must be satisfied with the imperfect sketch we shall be able to present from recollection.

The Administration—the Bank—Tariff Distribution—limitation of Executive power, and the Bankrupt Law, were the topics upon which he dwelt. He spoke of the open bribery and corruption now practiced, and more shamelessly avowed by the administration in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, with the acknowledged and boasted purpose of securing to the support of the Administration one of the great parties of the country. Mr. Tyler had tried one and found it clad in the armor of truth and justice—true to itself and the country—impregnable to all assaults, either upon its virtue or its patriotism—neither to be awed by the frowns, nor seduced by the promises of power. Foiled in this, he was now exerting all the vast patronage of his office to buy up the Democratic party to his support. Mr. Clay thought that, however unprincipled leaders might be disposed to bargain and barter away their principles for the sake of office, the great mass of the party would scorn the efforts made to bribe them. He said that he "had no hesitation to express his opinion, as an humble and private citizen, that no man, who had any feelings of self-respect or honor or patriotism, could take or hold any office, the tenure of which depended on the President's will, subject to the degrading and disgraceful conditions which were imposed upon its possession, and that it would be the bounden duty of the next President elected, be he whig or democrat, to purify the public service by promptly discarding all such contaminated incumbents. He hoped there were many, he knew there were some, now in office who disdained to submit to any such disgraceful conditions, and they ought, and he doubted not would receive just and full consideration, and he judged according to their capacity, honesty and fidelity to their country."

In connection with this subject of Government patronage, Mr. Clay took occasion to speak of the fact, that, for the past fifteen years, the Whigs had been almost entirely excluded from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office. He said, "that, in his opinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it would be his imperative duty to do ample justice, in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country—what he verily believed for years had embraced a great majority of the people of the United States. That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments, but, when they held office, they have been hurried out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so is Mr. Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in, not only without charge, without fault, without any species of trial, but with a full knowledge that the duties of their offices have been diligently, honestly and faithfully executed, and putting back in their places men whom he had himself dismissed! Every consideration of equality, of equity and of justice, demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should hereafter be made. Nor would that be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in office men, who had been put there by the dismissal of other and better men, for political rea-

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS. WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

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FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

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sons, would be to sanction, consummate and perpetuate proscription. But if it could be regarded as proscription, who is to be justly reproached with beginning proscription in this country?"

"No man felt more profoundly than he did the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles. But he hoped that a remedy would hereafter be found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard against these evils."

Mr. Clay entered at some length into the history of the efforts of the Whigs, during the Extra Session, to restore the currency of the country by the establishment of a National Bank. There is one circumstance connected with that history that has been generally less understood, and more grossly misrepresented than any other. We refer to the 15th section of the Bank Bill—its character and the cause of its adoption. This was explained by Mr. Clay in a clear, lucid and satisfactory manner. The section itself reads thus:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress. Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

The question of the assent of the States Mr. Clay argued, was one of expediency alone, and did not involve the Constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank. That power was claimed and exercised in the establishment of a Bank—the privilege of Branching was a matter entirely distinct, and might be conferred, subject to any restrictions upon the Directors Congress might see fit to impose, and those restrictions could not, by any fair construction, be understood as a concession on the part of Congress, or an abandonment of its constitutional power. But the last clause of the section Mr. C. affirmed rendered the matter beyond all dispute that Congress, so far from yielding or even seeming to yield its constitutional power to establish branches in the several States, expressly asserted the power to exist and declared its intention to exercise it whenever it might become, in the words of the Constitution, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to Congress" by that instrument.

The charter, in this form, was not such as he himself or the mass of the Whigs, would have preferred, but they regarded it as a question of expediency and not as a matter of principle, and as the Bill could only be passed by retaining this feature, the great body of the Whigs were willing to yield this minor consideration for the sake of securing the passage of the Bill and furnishing to the country a sound and uniform currency.

Upon the questions of the Tariff, and the distribution of the public lands, Mr. C. conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time furnishes adequate incidental protection to American Industry. The Whigs had been censured for the clause which was attached to the Distribution Bill as originally passed, providing that whenever the rate of duties should exceed 20 per cent. the distribution should be suspended. In this way only could the Bill have passed at that time, and believing that, in the adjustment of the Tariff, it would not be necessary to exceed that rate, or that if it should, the postponing clause might be afterwards repealed, the Whigs, rather than lose the Bill entirely, gave a reluctant consent to its introduction. At

the next session the clause was repealed, and the Distribution law stripped of all clogs or impediments, which would prevent its free and full exercise, but Mr. Tyler interposed his veto and thwarted Congress in this measure.

The rapid and alarming increase of Executive power, and the means proposed for restricting it, were ably and eloquently treated of, and the conviction of the necessity of a limitation of the veto power, we believe, was fastened upon unprejudiced minds. A more finished, conclusive, irresistible argument, we have never listened to.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay made an eloquent appeal to the Whigs to stand firm in defence of their principles, and declared his sincere and unwavering confidence in the success of those principles in the approaching contest. And as that patriot voice, which has lost none of its rich fullness and sweet melody—and that has so often rallied the drooping spirits of his desponding comrades, and nerved their arms to deeds of daring valor—fell upon the ear, it sent a thrill of joy and hope through every breast, and awakened in each heart new hopes and new resolves for the future. Each Whig buckled on his armor closer and felt his strength re-invigorated, and his confidence in the justice and success of the cause in which he battled, greatly increased. May the same spirit animate our friends every where, and may continued, uninterrupted health and happiness be vouchsafed to the gallant chief, upon whom the hopes of Whig America are now centered, until the consummation of that victory, which will assuredly crown the efforts of the Whig party in 1844.

From the Southern Sportsman.

A DAY'S HUNT ON THE PRAIRIES OF MISSOURI.

One bright morning in the summer of 1841, a small party consisting of Col. M., George W., D., K., S., B., and myself, were assembled at the then bachelor residence of Jo. B., Esq., on the borders of a beautiful prairie, which presents one of the best hunting regions to be found in the "Far West." And when it is recollected that our ponies were fleet and strong, our hounds as good a pack as ever started deer from his lair, and that most of us were huntsmen of the first water, it might fairly be considered one of the most formidable conspiracies ever entered into against the "antlered monarchs of the waste." As we filed off from the "log cabin," Jo. singled me out, and approaching me in one of his most winning ways, (which by the way may have enabled him to change his condition, for he is no longer a bachelor,) suggested that I should be his companion in the chase; and as I was the only novice of the party, promised to give me the first good opportunity of testing my skill at a buck; to which proposition, evincing more of the "milk of human kindness" than is usually found in a keen sportsman, I readily acquiesced; and entertaining me with exploits in that western wild, we proceeded at a rapid pace, which, by the time we reached the hunting ground, placed us some sixty yards in advance of our party; and striking into a path, wide enough only for a single horseman, leading through a thicket of hazel, we had gone but a few paces, when Jo suddenly reined in his horse, and with that promptness of action which always distinguishes the old hunter, levelled his unerring rifle, and pulled away; but it missed fire; he repeated his effort several times with astonishing rapidity, but still without effect; then turning to me with much apparent chagrin, cried, "now's your chance, don't you see that old buck, not forty yards from us. Be quick, or he'll escape us. My infernal gun won't go off." To see his head and horns peering above the hazel; to rise in my stirrups, and to fire both barrels of my gun in quick succession, was but the work of a moment; the smoke cleared away, and to my utter astonishment there he stood, his dark eye flashing full upon me, as if challenging another shot. I beckoned to my companions, who were slowly approaching, to come up, that with their rifles they might finish the work; but imagine my surprise, when instead of advancing cautiously, they struck spurs to their horses, and with a shout that would have done credit to a party of wild Indians, came up to us in a gallop. The mortifying truth flashed on me in a moment, and I felt myself to be the only game on that hill; for that at which I had been shooting, was the head and horns of a buck killed the evening previous, and which had been placed there for my especial benefit; and the inimitable Jo., who had been selected to carry the conspiracy,

had taken care to have no cap on his gun—that very essential requisite to a discharge.

I kept as cool under the circumstances as a man well could, but swore that I would have my revenge; and after I had reloaded we launched on that prairie, fragrant with the breath of thousands of wild flowers, and waving with the tall grass, like a lake beneath a gentle breeze. We had not proceeded far before Col. M.—and myself branched off from the party, and wended our way down a point terminating in a glade, filled with grass and weeds almost tall enough to conceal a horse; down this glade the remainder of our party were slowly moving, and as we approached within a hundred yards of each other, a large blue hog, happening to be sunning himself on the side of the hill, bounced up, and rounding the point, took his way, at a rapid pace, up the glade in the direction of our companions. When he had approached near enough, I pointed at him, and shouted "look out, George, there he comes." George, seeing the grass yielding to the course of some animal, and believing it to be a deer-fired, and brought him down. From our position, Col. M.—and myself could see it all, and taking off our hats, sent up a shout, *a la mode du chasseur*, which George received as congratulatory, and twirling his hat round his head, answered it in a spirit which clearly indicated that in his mind at least, one buck had been stooped in his bright career. But while the echo was still whispering upon the breeze, the hounds came up, and seizing the porker, he raised a note peculiar to that animal; but it had no music for George's ear. Poor George, that squeal haunts him to this day; and when asked the price of pork, perceives more meaning than that simple interrogatory conveys.

These are the incidents of the first day, which will be followed by some more of the sport of that memorable hunt, embracing a hard day's work at a house raising, to get an invitation to a dance, as also the method of the Western boys for cooling down a fiery and fractious animal when carrying young ladies behind them to a quilting.

HOWARD.

THOUGHTS ON THINKING.

BY SIGMA.

The only effectual method by which the powers of the mind can be increased is by frequent and protracted thought. One may by study acquire an extent of knowledge almost unbounded, may obtain an acquaintance with the whole range of arts and sciences, and yet not possess practical wisdom. Diligent reading may produce a learned man, diligent thought alone can produce a wise man. It requires no powerful effort of the mind to follow patiently in the beaten path of those who have preceded us; the test of mental strength is the ability to originate ideas of our own, and this is the result of thought. Original ideas, although seldom to be met with in this age of the world, are still not impossible, and must emanate from a mind disciplined to severe and intense thought. The proposition that the mind is never at rest is a truism familiar to us all, but this restlessness of mental action must not be taken for thought; and when not controlled and brought to bear upon some definite subject, it is by no means favorable to improvement. Many, perhaps most persons, suppose themselves to be thinking, when in fact they are only imagining. The imaginative portion of the mind is in most cases suffered to predominate, and we are accustomed in our waking dreams to build airy castles based upon nothing, to wander through the infinity of time and space on the untiring pinions of fancy, till some trifling occurrence interrupts the current of our more trifling ideas, and the whole fabric falls to the ground. Thought is wearisome to a mind habituated to flights like these; the impossible events which occur to them and the imaginary joys in which they luxuriate during their reveries are more than congenial to the indolence of their dispositions. The contemplation of these fancied pleasures by no means tends to improve and strengthen the mind, on the contrary its direct tendency is to weaken it. As fancy gains the ascendancy over reason, the whole mental apparatus becomes disorganized, and the state of mind in some measure resembles insanity. Insanity itself is but imagination predominating over reason, and the gradual progress from cause to effect is often distinctly to be traced. The gay visions of fancy not being realized naturally cause a feeling of disappointment and sadness, which soon results in a settled melancholy, and finally by constant brooding over continual disappointments, insanity is produced. Such is the history of many a mind in which fancy rules. Instead, therefore, of raising in the mind those airy phantoms in which imagination delights, we should let the sober realities of reason assume the ascendancy, exercise the mind by thought and when we become accustomed to the pleasure of thinking, the fictions of fancy will cease to have dominion over us. It was by thought that such men as Bacon, Newton and Franklin were formed, and though few are capable of attaining the strength of mind possessed by those individuals, all may approximate to them

by using the same mental discipline which they did. To reason upon things known, to penetrate into the unknown and to discover new truths, is the peculiar and appropriate office of mind. To trace out and accurately define the subtle distinctions between objects and ideas apparently similar, to search into the laws of mind and matter, to discover the hidden sources whence events flow, to infer from what has been what will be, are all employments delightful to the reflective mind, combining utility with pleasure of the most exalted and refining nature. The most trifling occurrences furnish ample food for reflection and inquiry. The reflection and investigation excited by the fall of an apple resulted in the theory of gravitation, which explains in the most beautiful and consistent manner phenomena, the causes of which the wisdom of ages had failed to penetrate. The swinging of a chandelier gave rise to the invention of the pendulum, and the steam engine, that annihilator of space, originated from the rise and fall of the cover of an urn in which water was boiling. From such apparently insignificant occurrences are produced the most important results, but it is thought by which these results are brought about. The fall of an apple had been witnessed by thousands besides Newton, but they thought not of the cause. He reflected upon what he had seen, and rested not till he had accounted for it, and the result is known to all. The chandelier might have swung for centuries in the cathedral of Pisa, and no one thought what was the reason. Galileo inquired the reason, applied it to practical purpose, and the pendulum was produced.

We should imitate the example of men like these, and though we may not produce a theory of the universe, we shall reap an abundant reward, in enlarged capacities and rational enjoyment. Nor should trifling occurrences be disdained as subjects of meditation; it is the province of thought to give dignity to every thing however minute, upon which it operates. By these means, and by these alone, can independence of mind be attained by all.

INVOLUNTARY PRAYER OF HAPPINESS.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I have enough, oh God! My heart to-night
Runs over with the fullness of content;
And as I look out on the fragrant stars,
And from the beauty of the night take in
My priceless portion—yet myself no more
Than in the universe a grain of sand—
I feel his glory who could make a world,
Yet in the loss of depth of the wilderness
Leave not a thing imperfect!

Rich, though poor!

My low-roofed cottage is this hour a heaven!
Music is in it—and the song she sings.
That sweet-voiced wife of mine, arrests the ear
Of my young child, awake upon her knee;
And with his calm eyes on his Master's face,
My noble hound lies couchant; and all here—
All in this little home, yet boundless heaven—
Are, in such love as I have power to give,
Blessed to overflowing!

Thou, who lookest!

Upon my blushing heart this tranquil eve,
Knowest its fullness, as thou dost the dew
Sent to the hidden violet by thee;
And, as that flower from its unseen shade
Sends its sweet breath up duly to the sky,
Changeful its gift to incense—so, oh God!
May the sweet drops that to my humble cup
Find their way from Heaven, send back, in
Fragrance, at thy throne welcome! [prayer.]

Prospects for 1843.

"When shall we have better times?" is the anxious inquiry of thousands, pining with the sickness of "hope deferred." They have so often heard the cry of "Land Ho!" when no land was visible, that they begin to think there is to be no land any more. Yet we trust they will allow us to believe, and endeavor to show, that the darkest hours are past, and that a brighter day at last dawns on our long suffering Country.

Yet it must not be concealed that there are still formidable obstacles to the complete re-establishment of our National prosperity. The want of an adequate uniform National Currency is, for two years at least, insurmountable. The partnership of Tylerism and Loco Focoism, to which the Government is for that term virtually surrendered, will do nothing; Tylerism being intent on making a show of anxiety to do something while it neither does nor professes anything effective; and Loco Focoism rests on its threadbare maxim that the Government can do nothing for the relief of the People, and ought to do nothing, but that, in Currency as in Trade, doing nothing is the perfection of human wisdom. Now there is no fallacy more clearly refuted by every day's experience, than the assertion, so constantly dinned in our ears, that the currency will regulate itself, if let alone. We are daily pointed to the fact that the current rates of exchange between the chief commercial cities of the Union have approached a reasonable standard, as if that answered every purpose, while a deposit in St. Louis, Chicago, or Louisville, cannot be realized here except at a smart discount; debtors or purchasers in States embracing half the surface of the Union can promise no Currency in which to make remittances to the Atlantic States; and even the Federal Government drags, at a heavy expense, its kegs of dollars five hundred miles over prairie roads, in order to reach a point where they can be made available! And all this in a state, as we are told, of equalized Exchanges and a proper Currency! But not the Exchanges have

not been equalized, in any practical and beneficial sense, and the want of a uniform, adequate National Currency, remittable in any manner at the slightest cost, is still sorely felt in depressing industry, obstructing business, and diminishing the just reward of labor all over the country.

But this evil is greatly modified, and will in time be overcome, by the operations of the New Tariff, which has already turned the balance of trade largely in our favor, and is still rapidly swelling the amount of Specie held in this country. We neither expect nor desire that this influx of Specie will be permanent; but its effects, in enlarging and strengthening the basis on which rests our Circulating Medium must be beneficial. The rigorous and distressing contractions of our Currency consequent on the heavy importations of Goods and exportation of Specie in preceding years are now at an end; henceforth the tendency must be to moderate and gradual expansion, even though our Circulating Medium be limited to the amount of our Precious Metals alone.

But a still greater benefit to the Country than even that conferred through the invigoration of the Currency is about to be experienced from the New Tariff in the wide diffusion and more general prosecution of the Mechanic Arts and Manufacturing processes. The vast Agricultural portions of our Country have been kept in comparative poverty by the remoteness of the markets for their products and the cost of reaching them. While the farmer in Illinois must raise wheat for 25 cents, yet the maker of his cloth pay \$1.50 for it, neither of them can prosper. A few go-betweens may amass riches, but the great mass of the producers on both sides must languish, because most of the fruits of their reciprocal labors are consumed in the cost of exchanging them. Both must be vastly benefited by the transfer of the Manufacturer to the neighborhood of the Farmer. This process has already begun; it will go on through the year; and if the next Congress adjourns without disturbing the Tariff, it will be instantly and greatly accelerated. The whole Country, and more than our own Country, will be signally benefited by the removal of one hundred thousand manufacturers and artisans to the great Valley of the Mississippi, where the Farmers of that luxuriant region can pay them for their products with the mountains of Grain and Meat which must now be sold for a trifle or remain a drag on their lands. Could this transfer be speedily made, not only would an immediate improvement both in the demand for the price of Agricultural staples be generally felt, but trade throughout the land would feel the beneficent impulse. No State ever permanently diminished the amount of her imports by increasing the variety of her productions. If Illinois were this day as great a Manufacturing State as Massachusetts, she would, like Massachusetts, consume a larger amount of Foreign Products than she ever did while exclusively Agricultural and Commercial. The satisfaction of certain vital wants by the labor of her own hands would increase both her ability and her disposition to buy freely of other foreign States.

We note, therefore, with hearty gratification the accounts which reach us in exchange of the building of Woolen factories in the West, of Cotton factories in the South, and establishment of new branches of Manufacture in every part of the Country. It is through such manifestations that our Protective Tariff is to perform its great work of rebuilding the prosperity of the Country, by opening new sources and varieties of employment, and by bringing the producer and consumer much nearer together, increase the reward of the former while diminishing the cost to the latter. Only let this policy be steadily persevered in, and the improvement in business, or demand for Labor and its Products, will be steady and certain.

Yet we are not expecting what is called a season of Prosperity in 1843. We know that prices, whether of Lands or Products, or of Labor, are and must be low while our Currency remains as contracted and imperfect as now; and we would not have it expanded by any sudden impulse. There will be few great fortunes made rapidly this year, and we care not if ever again. But of that *real* Prosperity which is exhibited in steadily prosecuted, and expanding Industry, in the erection of buildings, the improvement of lands, the introduction of new arts and improved processes, and the realization of a large aggregate return for the year's industry, we trust this year will be not unfruitful. For those heavily in debt in proportion to their means, it will be a hard year, as have been several before it; for those who can find no employment suited to their capacity, or adequate to their support, it will also be hard; though we trust that both the number and the privations of these will be much diminished. We shall be greatly disappointed if 1843 does not leave us, as a people, in a decidedly better condition than it found us.—*New York Tribune.*

RETROSPECTION.—When the veil of death has been drawn between us and the objects of our regard, how quicksighted do we become to their merits, and how bitterly do we then remember books of unkindness which may have escaped us in our intercourse with them! How careful should such thoughts render us in the fulfillment of those offices of affection which it may yet be in our power to perform; for who can tell how soon the moment may arrive when repentance cannot be followed by reparation!

LOVE is a mystery whose subtle essence neither philosopher nor metaphysician has defined. Its disciples give implicit faith to what their reason cannot fathom; their utmost knowledge thereof being to feel that they know not what they feel.